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(71) Applicant (for GB only): KODAK LIMITED [GB/GB]; Patent Department, Headstone Drive, Harrow Middlesex HA1 4TY (GB).

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except GB US): EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY [US/US]; Patent Department, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650-2201 (US).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only) : GLOVER, Edward, Charles, Timothy, Samuel [GB/GB]; 48 Hermitage Lane, London NW2 2HG (GB).

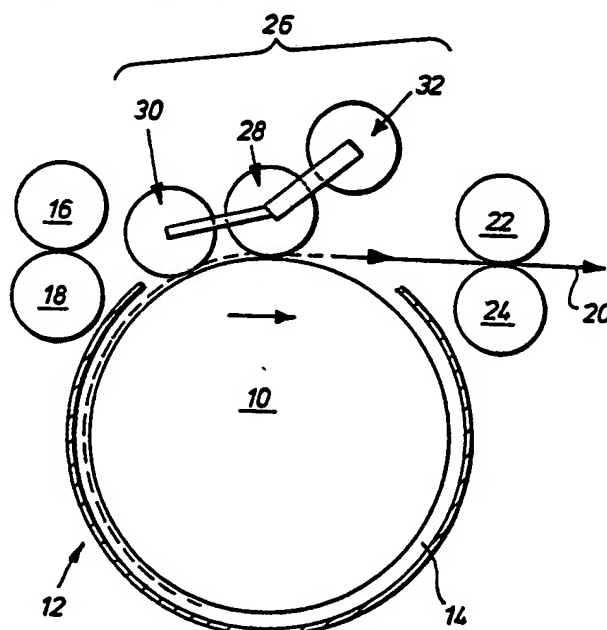
(74) Agents: PHILLIPS, M., D. et al.; Kodak Limited, Patent Department, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 4TY (GB).

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(54) Title: PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSING APPARATUS



(57) Abstract

In small processing machines, the rate at which material passes through the machine tends to be low due to its size. This results in the access time being long as it is the sum of the actual processing time at each stage, plus the crossover times between each stage, and finally the time it takes for the whole sheet of material being processed to emerge from the machine. Described herein is apparatus which allows the transport rate between each stage and the exiting speed of the material from the apparatus to be increased. The apparatus comprises a rotating drum (10) around which a guide (12) is arranged to define a processing tank (14). Material to be processed is transported around the surface of the drum (10) in the processing tank (14) by transport roller set (26). The roller set (26) comprises a fixed roller (28) to which rollers (30, 32) are pivotally connected. Roller (32) is lifted from against the surface of the drum (10) to allow the material to be switched out of the tank (14). Similarly, roller (30) may be lifted to allow the material to enter the tank (14) and lie against the surface of the drum (10).

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### PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSING APPARATUS

This invention relates to photographic processing apparatus and is more particularly concerned with such apparatus used to process sheet material.

It has been known for over 20 years to use high speed drum arrangements for processing photographic material. In such arrangements, the material to be processed is held stationary by a blanket whilst the drum rotates beneath it.

In other arrangements, the material being processed is usually clamped or clipped to the drum so that it rotates therewith and there is no relative motion between the material and the drum.

US-A-4 838 537 discloses an arrangement for automatic winding and discharging of a sheet of material, the sheet of material being wound on to a drum prior to its discharge.

US-A-4 225 872 discloses an ink jet printer in which a rotary support is used to support the material being printed. The material is clipped to the rotary support for its rotation relative to the ink jet printing head.

In small processing machines, the rate at which material passes through the machine is low due to its size. This results in the access time being long because it is the sum of the actual processing time at each stage, plus the crossover times between each stage, and finally the time it takes for the whole sheet of material being processed to emerge from the machine.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide apparatus which increases the transport rate between each stage and the exiting speed of the material from the apparatus.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided photographic processing apparatus for processing photographic material, the apparatus comprising:-

5 a rotating drum,  
a guide surrounding the drum and defining a processing tank therebetween, and

transport means for transporting the photographic material around the drum;

10 characterized in that the transport means includes a first movable roller which is movable from a first position adjacent the surface of the drum where the material is constrained and transported around the drum, and a second position away from the  
15 surface of the drum where the material is free to leave the surface of the drum.

Advantageously, the transport means further includes a second movable roller which is movable from a first position adjacent the surface of the drum  
20 where the material is constrained and transported around the drum, and a second position away from the surface of the drum where the material is free to enter the apparatus and pass over the surface of the drum.

25 By this arrangement, the relative motion between the drum and the material being processed provides agitation of the material surface which assists the processing.

For a better understanding of the present invention, reference will now be made, by way of  
30 example only, to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figure 1 is a schematic side view of apparatus constructed in accordance with the present invention and which illustrates paper entering the  
35 apparatus;

Figure 2 is a schematic side view of apparatus shown in Figure 1 and which illustrates paper being processed in the apparatus; and

Figure 3 is a schematic side view of apparatus shown in Figure 1 and which illustrates paper leaving the apparatus.

The apparatus shown in the Figures comprises a drum 10 which is surrounded by a guide 12. The guide 12 and the drum 10 define therebetween a processing tank 14 in which processing solution (not shown) is retained. A first pair of rollers 16, 18 are positioned to feed sheet material 20 into the processing tank 14. A second pair of rollers 22, 24 are positioned to feed sheet material out of the processing tank 14 after processing. A transport roller set 26 acts to guide the material 20 into and out of the processing tank 14. The roller set 26 comprises a roller 28 to which two other rollers 30 and 32 are pivotally connected. Roller 28 is free to rotate about its axis, and capable of slight movement in a radial direction away from and towards the surface of the drum 10.

As shown in Figure 1, as material 20 is being fed into the tank 14, roller 30 is lifted so that the material 20 can be guided, by rollers 28 and 32 into the tank 14, and is guided around the drum 10 by the guide 12.

As soon as the tail end of the sheet of material 20 has passed under roller 28 of roller set 26, roller 30 is lowered into the position shown in Figure 2. In this position, the roller set 26 both constrains the material 20 and transports it around the drum 10 until it has completed its processing and it is to be transferred on to the next processing stage.

At this stage, after processing has been completed, the material 20 is switched out of the tank 14. This is achieved by raising roller 32 in roller set 26 so that the material 20 is directed into the nip formed in the second pair of rollers 22, 24 to be removed from the tank 14. This arrangement is shown in Figure 3.

After the tail end of the sheet of material 20 has left the drum 10, roller 32 is lowered and roller 30 is then raised (as discussed previously) ready for the next sheet of material to be processed.

Although the roller set 26 is shown as only having three rollers 28, 30, 32, it may have more rollers depending on the particular arrangement.

In one embodiment of the present invention, a small drum could be used around which the material to be processed is propelled. The drum has a diameter which is chosen so that when the constraining forces of the roller set 26 is removed, the material takes a path which leads it off the surface of the drum and into the second pair of rollers 22, 24, for example squeegee rollers. It may be the case that the material being processed leaves the drum once every cycle unless it is constrained by the roller set 26.

The arrangement described may be used for either photographic film or paper.

The material may be oriented so that the sensitive surface, for example, the emulsion surface, faces the drum 10. This would offer either extremely high agitation of the surface being processed. Alternatively, the material may be processed with its sensitive surface emulsion side out with minimum agitation. This of course depends on what is required for that particular material.

Advantageously, large size sheets of material may be processed with a minimum use of processing solution. Furthermore, the access time, that is, the time to obtain a completed print from the apparatus, approaches the process cycle time for that print as it can be rapidly removed from the processor by the 'switching' mechanism of the roller 32.

In another embodiment of the present invention, it may be desirable to process roll film using this apparatus. In such a case, the film is wrapped around the drum several times.

As an alternative to the rollers 30, 32 being pivotally connected to roller 28, each roller may be independently movable with respect to the drum 10 to allow material to enter and leave the apparatus.

As an alternative to a plurality of rollers as described above, the material may be transported around the drum using a flexible drive belt which is mounted on a pair of rollers. Switching of the material out of the apparatus in this instance would be achieved by lifting one roller, and hence the belt, away from the surface of the drum to allow the material to exit from the apparatus.

**CLAIMS:**

1. Photographic processing apparatus for processing photographic material (20), the apparatus comprising:-

5 a rotating drum (10),  
a guide (12) surrounding the drum (10) and defining a processing tank (14) therebetween, and transport means (16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32) for transporting the photographic material (20) around the drum (10);  
characterized in that the transport means (16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32) includes a first movable roller (32) which is movable from a first position adjacent the surface of the drum (10) where  
15 the material (20) is constrained and transported around the drum (10), and a second position away from the surface of the drum (10) where the material (20) is free to leave the surface of the drum (10).

2. Apparatus according to claim 1, wherein  
20 the transport means (16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32) further includes a second movable roller (30) which is movable from a first position adjacent the surface of the drum (10) where the material (20) is constrained and transported around the drum (10), and a second  
25 position away from the surface of the drum (10) where the material (20) is free to enter the apparatus and pass over the surface of the drum (10).

3. Apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the transport means (16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32)  
30 comprises a plurality of rollers (26, 28, 30, 32) of which the first and second movable rollers (32, 30) form a part.

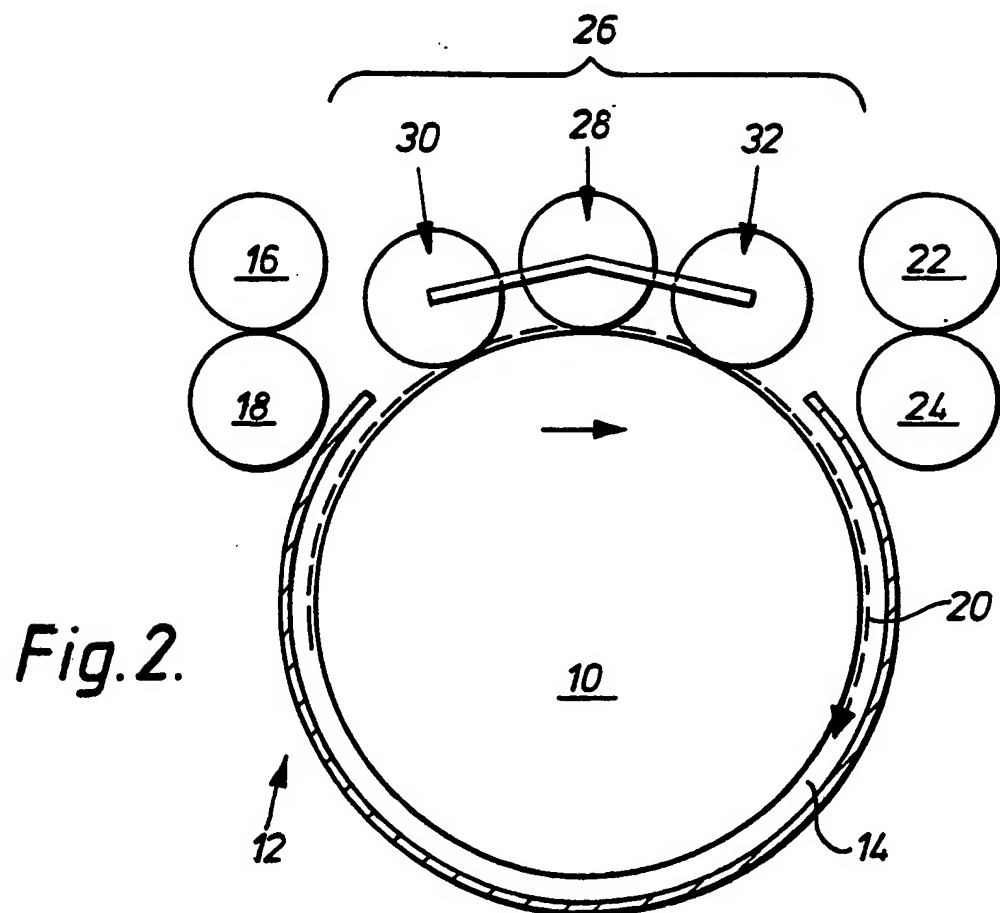
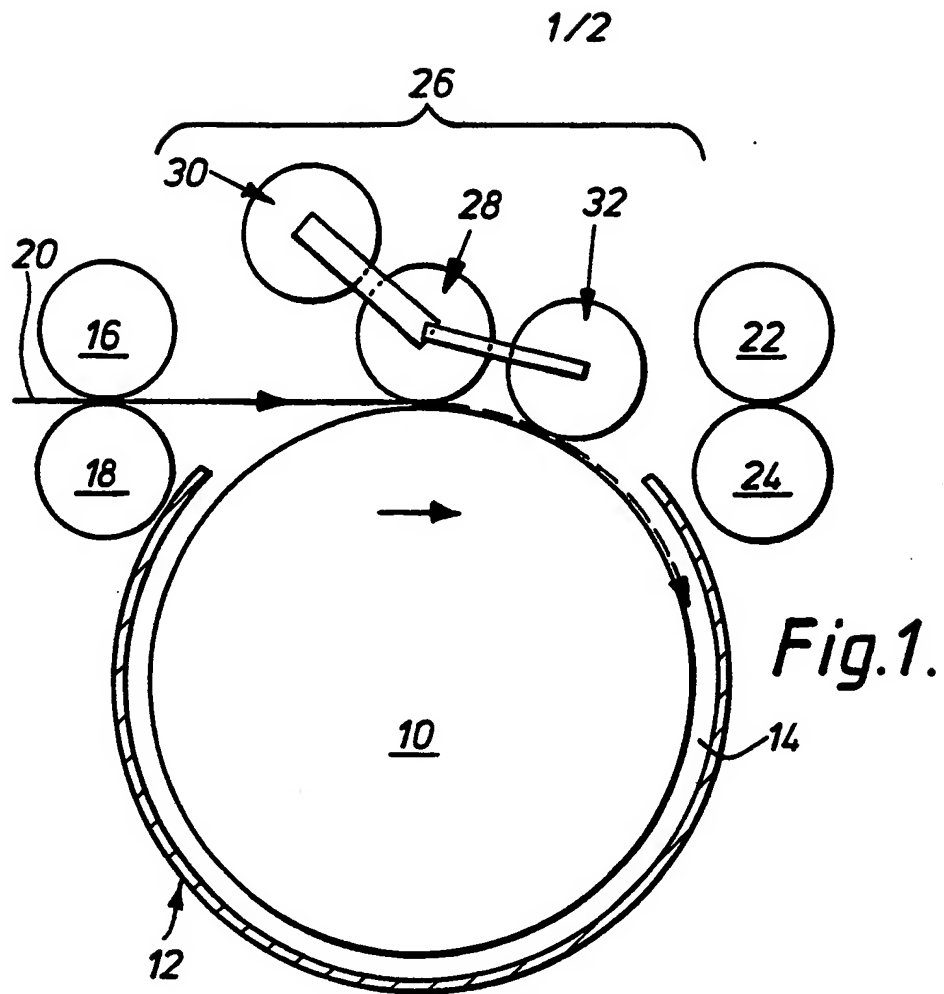
4. Apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the first and second movable rollers (32, 30) are  
35 pivotally connected to a third roller (28) and are



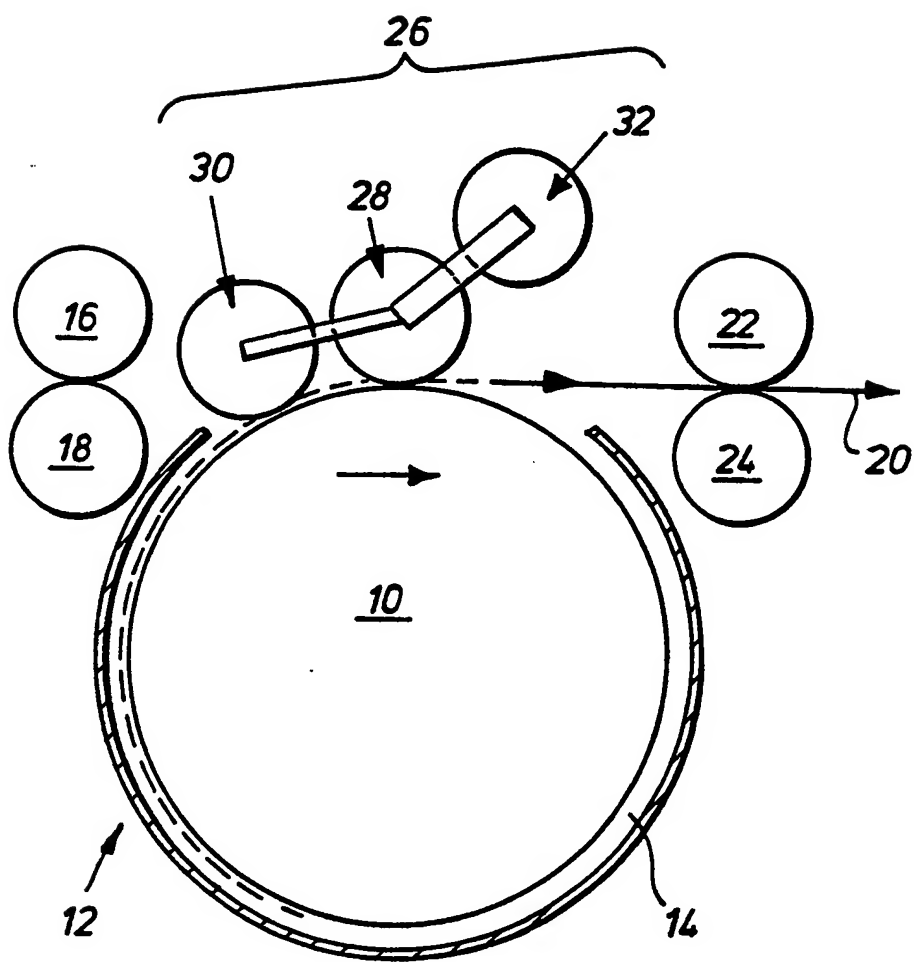
relatively movable with respect thereto between the first and second positions.

5        5.    Apparatus according to any one of claims  
2 to 4, further including inlet guide rollers (16, 18)  
for directing the material (20) on to the surface of  
the drum (10) when the second movable roller (30) is in  
the second position.

10       6.    Apparatus according to any one of claims  
1 to 5, further including outlet guide rollers (22, 24)  
for directing the material (20) out of the apparatus  
when the first roller (32) is in the second position.



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*Fig.3.*

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>6</sup>		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int.Cl. 5 G03D3/13		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>7</sup>		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	G03D ;      B65H ;      H04N ;      G03G	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>8</sup>		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT<sup>9</sup></b>		
Category <sup>o</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>
Y	DE,A,2 010 736 (CANON) 19 November 1970 see claim 1; figure 5 -----	1-3,5,6
Y	US,A,4 798 375 (YAMAMOTO) 17 January 1989 see column 4, line 6 - line 20; claim 1; figure 6 -----	1-3,5,6
Y A	US,A,4 390 176 (KATO) 28 June 1983 see claim 1; figure 1 -----	2,3,5,6 1
A	GB,A,545 901 (PHILIPS LAMPS LIMITED) 18 June 1942 see claim 1; figure 2 -----	1
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><sup>o</sup> Special categories of cited documents : <sup>10</sup></p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
2      03 SEPTEMBER 1992	18. 09. 92	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	ROMEO V. L.	

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. EP 9201316  
SA 60418**

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.  
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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US-A-4798375	17-01-89	CH-A- 673836 DE-A, C 3719998 GB-A- 2196941	12-04-90 17-12-87 11-05-88
US-A-4390176	28-06-83	JP-A- 56061255	26-05-81
GB-A-545901		None	